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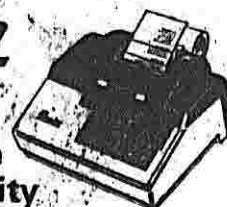
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THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1967 (SUNB ULA 21, 1346 S.H.)

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AFGHANI FIRMER, NOTES BANK REPORT

Directors Allot 1 Percent Annual Income For Charities

KABUL, September 13, (Bakhtar).—The annual report of Da Afghanistan Bank notes that the afghani has been kept stable. In fact its position in relation to foreign exchange has improved by 1.63 per cent during the year.

The report, read to a meeting of the board of directors yesterday by Habibullah Mali Achakzai, president of the bank, noted that a standby agreement for \$8 million to stabilise the afghani was signed last year with the International Monetary Fund.

The board decided to give one per cent of the bank's total income every year to welfare institutions. It also decided to donate Af. 100,000 to the National Welfare Fund.

Minister of Finance Abdul Karim Hakimi, Minister of Planning Abdullah Yaffali, Minister of Commerce Dr. Noor Ali, Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Samad Salim and Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza attended the meeting.

The report said that there was a 1.2 decrease in the issue of the bank notes. Thus, the process of monetary and economic stabilisation which started last year was being continued.

The public sector improved by Af. 279 million. This is the first time that there has been such a decrease in this sector.

Badghis Pistachio Season Opened

KALA NAU, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—Badghis Governor Mohammad Gul announced yesterday that it was time to start picking pistachios. In no time 50,000 people from Badghis, and neighbouring provinces of Fariab, Herat, Farah and Chakhansoor, who were waiting for the word, were on the mountains.

The low mountains and hills of Badghis are covered with pistachio forest. Over half a million seers is exported from the province each year.

The government of the province allows no pistachio picking until the fruit is completely ripe although the nut becomes edible ahead of time.

If pistachios are picked before they are ripe they lose their bright colour and turn black in stores. This will ruin the reputation of the Afghan pistachio in the international market.

However, once picking time comes there is no restriction as to who can go out into the forest and pick them. Each interested person may pick as much as he can for himself and sell it wherever and whenever he likes.

Laos Promises To Retain Neutrality

VIENTIANE, Sept. 13, (AFP).—Laos vowed yesterday to maintain its neutral status despite increasing military and political pressure on the kingdom "from certain nations."

The statement came in a communiqué issued after a cabinet meeting presided over by King Savang Vatthana.

During the three-hour meeting Army Commander-in-Chief Ouane Aathikoune gave a lengthy presentation on the military situation.

Salim Inaugurates Geological Lab In Kabul

KABUL, Sept. 13 (Bakhtar).—A laboratory for the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries was inaugurated by Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Samad Salim in Darul Aman Wat yesterday.

An agreement under which advisers from West Germany will work in the laboratory was signed by the minister and FRG Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann.

The ambassador presented to the minister documents related to the gift of an electric motor for the laboratory.

The minister said the laboratory will do research needed for the construction of bridges, tunnels, dams, canals and buildings.

Equipment worth 4,000 marks has been given by the FRG government. The Afghan government spent Af. 200,000 to install the equipment.

The electric machine, costing 80,000 marks, has been used in the survey of subterranean water reserves in Khost, Kandahar, Kabul and Herat.

According to the agreement, the FRG advisory group will now help in all phases of geological surveys in Afghanistan.

At the signing of the agreement, the minister and the ambassador delivered speeches stressing the friendly and beneficial ties existing between their countries.

The six-man advisory group has been sent to Afghanistan by the FRG Geological Research Institute. Its expenses are met by the institute.

HRH SHAH WALI SEES PREMIER

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi went to the Avicenna Hospital yesterday evening and enquired after the health of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Prime Minister is making a rapid recovery, and his health has greatly improved in the last two days, a medical bulletin issued yesterday evening by the doctors attending on him said.

The Prime Minister took a walk in the hospital yesterday.

The Prime Minister underwent an operation two weeks ago to relieve an intestinal blockage.

Reformatory Set For Nine To 15 Year-Old Offenders

By A Staff Writer

A reform school for children between nine and 15 years of age will be established shortly, Deputy Minister of Justice Dr. Abdul Walid Hoqqi told me today.

A house will be rented in Kabul shortly for the school until a permanent building is constructed, Hoqqi said. Funds for the school have been raised through private donations.

Young offenders, on the recommendation of the court, will be admitted to the school. Children under nine will be handed over to parents or relatives.

"Eighteen year-old or older offenders will be sent to prisons and will serve their term in those parts of the prisons which have been set aside for them," Hoqqi said.

The Ministry of Justice will seek the cooperation of the Ministries of Education and Information and Culture and Kabul University to prepare an educational training programme for juvenile delinquents, he said.

FRENCH HONOUR

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The French government has honoured the late Dr. Sayed Abdullah Sayed, the first dean of the College of Pharmacy who died two years ago by bestowing upon him a medal.

The late Sayed's name has also been included in the membership list of the French Medical Academy.

Dr. Sayed completed his education at Sorbonne in Paris and made some valuable contributions to pharmacy through his research.

BOMBS HIT NEAR HAIPHONG CENTRE UN Association Puts Out Peace Plan

SAIGON, Sept. 13, (DPA).—U.S. Navy pilots bombed the North Vietnamese harbour town of Haiphong only two kilometres from its centre Monday—the first time the target was so close to the heart of the city—a U.S. military spokesman said here yesterday.

Phantoms and Skyhawks from the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Coral Sea bombed Haiphong warehouses about two kilometres west of the railway depot and 2.7 kilometres northwest of the inner city.

All bombs hit their targets, the spokesman said, but intense smoke made it impossible to determine the extent of the damage.

Fliers from the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Oriskany bombed a

highway bridge 1.3 kilometres northwest and railway and motorcar bridge 1.6 kilometres west of Haiphong.

Both bridges received direct hits. One surface-to-air and three anti-aircraft stations near the bridges were almost completely destroyed.

Despite heavy flak, all U.S. planes returned undamaged to their carriers, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile according to a Reuters despatch Geneva a new plan for a five-nation summit to search for a path to peace in Vietnam was announced yesterday by the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

It called on the prime ministers of the Soviet Union, Britain, Poland, India and Canada to

join in consultations aimed at bridging the gap between the peace conditions demanded by Washington and Hanoi.

Dr. Ales Bebler, the voluntary body's Yugoslav president, said he proposed the summit in letters to the five prime ministers.

Copies were sent to President Johnson, President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam and U Thant.

Dr. Bebler said in an interview that the summit call was a bid to break out of the "vicious circle of conditions and counter-conditions for negotiations" which had so far dogged all efforts to seek peace in Vietnam.

The five nations were chosen because they had a special interest in the Vietnam problem and formed a politically and geographically well-balanced body.



Engineer Salim. (left), and Dr. Moltmann sign the agreement.

Kiesinger's Asian Tour For Nov.

BONN, Sept. 13, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger will go on a ten-day tour of Asia on November 19, it was reliably learned here yesterday.

The sources said that the Chancellor would visit India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan.

The official announcement of the date will be made simultaneously in Bonn and the capitals of the four countries probably next week.

Indian deputy premier and finance minister Moraji Desai is expected to arrive here on October 3 to prepare Chancellor Kiesinger's visit to India.

Desai will be received by the Chancellor and will also meet several cabinet members.

Israel Refuses To Withdraw From Occupied Jerusalem

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (DPA).—Israel has refused to withdraw from the occupied Jordanian part of Jerusalem, and feels that construction of fresh borders in the city would only increase tension without serving international or other interests.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's note to UN Secretary-General U Thant taking this stand is part of a comprehensive report submitted by U Thant to the General Assembly yesterday.

The report on Jerusalem was prepared by Ernesto Thalmann, special envoy of U Thant and high-ranking Swiss diplomat. Thalmann was in Jerusalem from August 21 to September 3 and, according to his report, was in a position to carry out his examination in an orderly atmosphere.

One of the urgent complaints of the Arabs who had spoken to Thalmann was about the desecration of sacred Muslim shrines. They also regarded it as a provocation that the senior Rabbi of the Israeli Army had held services near one of the main mosques.

The Arabs also objected to the demolition of 135 houses near the Wailing Wall as well as the dispersal of 650 poor and pious Muslims close to the Omar and Aksa mosques.

The Arabs similarly complained to Thalmann about the economic situation and adverse administration measures taken by the Israeli authorities.

In his accompanying memorandum to the report U Thant said Thalmann's mission was the "only independent source" for the report desired by the General Assembly. U Thant confined himself to this remark.

Hong Kong Courts Jail Bomb Carriers

HONG KONG, Sept. 13, (Reuters).—Judges yesterday handed out stiff jail sentences to bomb carriers in the colony while leftists planned hoax explosives outside the supreme court and the American-owned Hilton Hotel.

Another device was left outside a leftwing newspaper office in the city's central district.

All the "bombs" were blown up without injury by Army experts.

Meanwhile a man who was seriously injured in July when a bomb he was carrying went off in his hand was sentenced to eight years in goal by the Kowloon district court.

Tong Ching-Ping, 20 had pleaded not guilty to charges of possession of ammunition and an offensive weapon.

He was given five years on the first charge and eight years on the second, to run concurrently.

In another district court, a 15-year-old youth and his friend, aged 20, were jailed for four years and seven years, respectively, on bomb charges.

They were both found guilty of accompanying a bomb carrier under circumstances that showed an act or intention prejudicial to the public interest.

Nasser Reported In Effort To Settle FLOSY-NLF Strife

CAIRO, Sept. 13, (DPA).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser intends to invite representatives of the two nationalist groups in Aden to Cairo in an effort to settle their differences, the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

The report came only shortly after the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen had announced a ceasefire.

Al-Ahram said that Nasser could be expected to demand that the two groups stop their struggle for political domination of the area, which becomes independent in January of next year.

The conflict had almost developed into civil war, the paper warned.

The army high command of the South Arab Federation, which supports the National Liberation Front, appealed to Nasser at the weekend to use his influence to end the armed conflict between the NLF and FLOSY, which cost the lives of 13 Arabs last week.

A Reuters dispatch from Aden reports Arab nationalists launched a fierce bazooka and automatic weapons attack on a British

commando patrol during the night, fatally wounding a marine officer.

Yemen Republicans Reject Peace Bid

SAANA, Yemen, Sept. 13, (AP).—The Yemen People's Revolutionary Union ended Tuesday a three-day closed session headed by President Abdullah al-Sallal and cabled Sudanese President Mohammed Mahjoub a refusal to accept a three-nation peace mission.

The mission was formed at the recent Arab summit conference in Khartoum, at which Arab heads of state agreed to send representatives of Iraq, Morocco and Sudan to work out plans for the withdrawal of troops supporting the republicans and the halt of Saudi Arabian aid to the royalists in the war-torn country.

Instead of accepting the mission, the Union said in a resolution it would call the tribal chiefs together to form an army "to protect the republic."

The Union called on the people to join national guard units to protect their own areas in the royalists continue their action against the republic.

More Firing On Sikkim Border Chinese Started Fighting, Delhi Govt. Charges India Continues Provocations, Asserts Peking

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12, (Reuters).—An Indian government spokesman described China's version of fighting on the Nathu La sector as "brazen faced invention."

The Indian Defence Ministry said Chinese troops opened fire first with rifle and machine gun fire on the Nathu Pass formerly one of the main trade routes into Tibet, and later shelled Indian rear positions with mortars and 76-millimetre guns.

Chinese firing at Nathu La on the Tibet-Sikkim border continued intermittently throughout the night the Indian Defence Ministry said today.

The ministry said the firing was on a smaller scale than yesterday. Machine guns, mortars and artillery were used in yesterday's clash—the most serious for five years on India's 2,000 mile (3,200 km) Himalayan border.

No casualty figures were available here though it has been stated that some Indians were killed and wounded.

India has called for a ceasefire on the border after daylong clashes yesterday between Indian and Chinese troops for which each side blames the other.

According to sources despite unprovoked shelling by Chinese from across Nathu La about twelve air miles from Gangtok morale of people living around Gangtok and elsewhere is reported to be high.

Even after nightfall usual crowds thronged shops and Sikkim's cinema house at Gangtok bazaar. Sikkimese and Indians in Gangtok were in a festive mood welcoming Sikkim rulers return from his state visit to India, the Indian sources add.

LHASA, Sept. 11, (Hsinhua).—Indian troops this afternoon continued their military provocation against Chinese frontier guards in Tibet, according to a new report from the frontier guards.

After 12:00 hours, Indian artillery shelled even more fiercely Nathu La and Jelep La on the Chinese side of the Sino-Sikkim border, and bombarded in depth such areas as Chumbitan, Hsiehpas and Lanla, killing or wounding 11 soldiers of the Chinese frontier guards and damaging a Chinese ambulance.

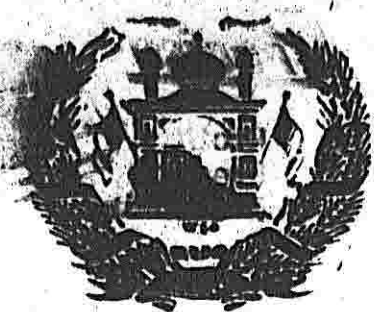
Altogether, the Indian troops killed or wounded 36 soldiers of the Chinese frontier guards in the course of the whole of today, damaged four temples and civilian houses and two tents in China's territory.

When the Indian troops started the military provocation, the Chinese frontier guards on duty promptly raised a strong protest with the Indians.

The serious military provocation against China's frontier guards by the Indian Army at the order of the Indian reactionary government was planned, prepared and perpetrated.

As early as two months ago, Swaran Singh, Indian Defence Minister, clamoured to "build up strength" to face China "in a brave manner."

Later, at the executive committee of the Congress Parliamentary group, he again stated "to Parliament, members that in order to face possible attack by China or Pakistan "India had already considerably augmented its defence production instead of sitting idle."



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Food For Thought

Where laws end, tyranny begins.

—William Pitt

DE GAULLE IN POLAND

The visit of General de Gaulle, the President of France, to Poland is sure to have certain impact on European security, on the relaxation of tension in the heart of Europe which has been, for centuries, troubled by political and military turmoil, on the war in Vietnam and on the international relations among the neighbouring countries of the area.

General de Gaulle, as the exponent of a new trend in international politics, has already made known his views on Vietnam. During his visit to Cambodia last year, he called for an immediate end to the bombing of North Vietnam, and interference in the domestic affairs of Vietnam by foreign powers, and the finding of a solution on the basis of the Geneva agreements.

One of the things that could play a crucial role in the battle to the conference table is the International Control Commission of which Poland in addition to India and Canada, is a member. France, with a long history of relations in the Southeast Asian region, can well comprehend the problems of the area and the solution it proposes can be expected to be realistic.

General de Gaulle's call on the host country as well as on other nations, to do away with distrust and suspicions is also timely. Many years have passed since the World War II ended. Member of a new generation have breathed different air. The continuation of the distrust fetches no fruit for anybody so peace and security should be established.

Once trust and mutual confidence is brought about the two military blocs facing one another directly will greatly diminish and who knows but that one day the blocs may be dismantled. This is possible only when better understanding is achieved and more independent thought and action are adopted.

France is the best example of a nation that was involved greatly in World War II, was a party to the military blocs and as thus committed to a third war. But determinedly with a sense of quiet diplomacy she adopted a more independent course in the international scene. France is enjoying one of the best reputations, and has more friends than many countries can hope for because she is an independent and impartial judge in the international scene.

France's stand on the Middle East has been similar to that of Poland. The exchange of talks on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli soldiers can be meaningful and timely as the United Nations general assembly reconvenes its special session on the Middle East crisis in less than two weeks. De Gaulle's visit will also have an effect on some matters of mutual interest between the two nations. There is no doubt that the visit will result in closer cooperation between the two nations. Their volume of trade is expected to grow. It has already trebled since 1964. It is against the background of such mutual relations and matters of European interest and international importance that the visit of General de Gaulle to Poland today acquires importance.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Iqbal Shah criticizing the Government Monopoly for having closed the petrol station at the foot of the Khairkhana, pass on the way to Parwan. Giving his personal story, the author said the station, which was built at a cost of nearly Af. 5 million, was open for some time.

He said: "I do not have a car of my own. But last Friday I had to go to Barwas and so I borrowed a car from a friend. The driver insisted that we should refuel in town. I boasted of my knowledge of the new petrol station in Khairkhana and suggested that we buy petrol there. So we drove along, only to find that the petrol station was closed and many cars and trucks were lined up in the hope that something will happen."

"Nothing did happen, however. A guard informed everyone that the station was closed. A chaotic situation prevailed, for the drivers did not know what to do. Some returned to town for petrol. Others did not have enough petrol to make the trip. We had to return."

The writer asked who was responsible for the discomfort and loss of time to people who thus suffered. "Is it the station master or the Government Monopoly?"

The opening of an additional petrol station was certainly a step toward creating more facilities to the public. But its unannounced closure has caused and will continue to cause great problems. The letter expressed the hope that the authorities, whenever they take a decision which affects the public, should announce their decisions over the radio and other media of mass communication.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial suggesting the establishment of an art gallery. After stressing the need for such a gallery in Afghanistan, the editorial suggested that one of the princes could take the honorary presidency of the institution, which will be indispensable for the revival and preservation of art in Afghanistan.

Yesterday's *Heywood* carried an editorial on the wheat seminar in Kabul which has just ended. The editorial, stressing the usefulness of the seminar, praised the steps that are being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the

promotion of wheat production in the country. These, it said, include procurement of improved seeds and chemical fertilizer and educating farmers in better methods of cultivation.

Continuation of these efforts will, the editorial hoped, make Afghanistan self-sufficient in the near future. It suggested that similar seminars should be held also in other parts

of the country, especially in the wheat growing areas.

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial suggested the construction of modern swimming pools to provide an alternative to the Kargha, Lake where, it has been proved beyond doubt, swimming is not safe. These pools should be open during both summer and winter, said the editorial.

World Press

A new daily newspaper went on sale in London Monday six months late because its labour-saving machines caused a union row about staffing.

The *Evening Post*, latest in the vast world chain owned by Canadian-born Lord Thomson, will serve towns and villages on London's northern fringes.

A sister paper, *The Evening Echo*, will appear in mid-October to circulate in an adjoining area north-west of London.

The same web-offset presses are being used for both in the 2,500,000 sterling two-paper project.

The *New York Times* reported that a secret U.S. government analysis indicated the Russians were developing a multiple warhead system.

The paper said this analysis was currently circulating at the highest levels of the Johnson administration.

If the analysis was correct and if the Russians succeeded, "Moscow could increase severalfold its ability to hit a number of targets in the United States simultaneously."

Asked about this, Pentagon sources said Moscow was thought to be at least five to seven years away from operational multiple warheads, while the U.S. had working models of improved intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying these warheads ready for use in 1969 and 1970.

In an interview with the Bangkok *World* an American journalist, who has just returned from Hanoi, charged that he saw several North Vietnamese villages wiped out by American bombing.

David Schoenbrun spent two weeks in North Vietnam with his wife gathering material for the American Broadcasting Company and articles for the *New York Long Island* newspaper *Newday*.

He told the Bangkok paper that one town called Phat Dien was completely obliterated except for a cathedral.

He said he saw U.S. Navy plane rockets decapitate a farmer and two water buffaloes.

"My guess is that the pilots are frustrated since they feel they must shoot at something on their missions," he said.

He said this travels within a 100-mile radius of Hanoi had convinced him of North Vietnamese tenacity.

"They don't show the slightest sign of a people ready to give in. They say they will fight to the last man. And after what I have seen I am ready to believe it," he added.

The *Rand Daily Mail* of Johannesburg said the Malagasy Republic and Kenya were "two countries that have been suggested as the next to establish links with South Africa."

The paper was commenting on the announcement by South African Prime Minister Vorster that Malawi and South Africa are to exchange diplomatic missions.

India's Many Coming-Of-Age Problems

India has entered its third decade of independence with a strong sense of the difficulties and dangers which lie ahead, and determination to overcome them.

Despite the achievements of the past 20 years, signs of stress and transition are visible in every field, putting to the test the country's constitution and national coherence.

Political instability has followed the weakening of the Congress Party pulls after the last election. Regional pulls are increasing under the pressure of language claims.

In the economic field, high food prices and low purchasing power have led to a recession after two years of drought and famine.

At the same time, fears of conflict have placed an undue heavy defence burden on the country. Revolts by tribal peoples in the north-east and troubles in West Bengal also provide a continuing atmosphere of unrest.

Unless the next 10 years bring a real breakthrough in India's economy, some observers fear that violent revolution is inevitable.

But most political observers see the present turmoil and change as part of India's growing-up process, part of her coming-of-age.

Democracy has survived the stress of the past 20 years and there are no signs yet of it going under. The bonds of a common Hindu civilisation hold the country together, and the pulls of regionalism are more likely to lead to federalism than disintegration.

The main cause of the country's unease at present is political instability following the general elections last February. In more than half the country's 17 states, non-Congress parties are now in power. In the central Parliament, Congress retains its majority, but even there it could be overturned if there were mass defections as there have been elsewhere.

In two states, Kerala and West

Bengal, communists control the government, leading to a conflict in policies which could culminate in head-on collision with the central government.

The decline of the Congress was inevitable, once it began as a mass independence movement and has lost its momentum as the memory of the freedom struggle has faded. But no other party has yet risen on an all-India basis to take its place.

On the right-wing, the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh have yet to coalesce. On the left, the socialists are divided, and the communists are split into a "right" party and a "left" party.

Most of the non-Congress state governments are coalitions between parties with widely differing political views, held together only by their antagonism to the Congress.

But polarisation of political forces has begun and could ensure the maintenance of a healthy democratic system.

The economic situation in the country is bound up with the political unease. The advances of the past 20 years have been largely cancelled by the increase in population. Investment is at a standstill. Two years of famine have diverted scarce foreign exchange to purchase of food instead of vital machinery. Prices of food have soared 30 per cent over the past year, while purchasing power has dropped so that cotton manufactures are being stockpiled for want of buyers.

The government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has been accused of inertia, of just waiting for the rains to restore the economy. A good monsoon will set the economic machinery going again by relieving the pressure on foreign exchange, increasing purchasing power and reactivating the demand for agricultural machinery and equipment.

Government officials are talking

optimistically of a record harvest of 100,000,000 tons of grain if the rains continue until the end of September.

While the economy is lagging, the spread of education has increased. Labour is still demanding more and backing its demands by new form of coercion.

In West Bengal and in other industrial areas, workers have adopted the "gh" or "sit" as their weapon. They squat outside the offices of executives and refuse to let anyone pass in or out.

A manager may thus be kept sometimes without food or water or outside contact until he agrees to treat with the workers. One blast furnace superintendent was "gheroed" in this way in front of an open furnace until he collapsed. Unrest lies, too, in the schools and colleges, where students fear that few worthwhile opportunities will be open to them at the end of their hard-won education.

Trouble among the hill tribes of the northeast frontier, the revolt of the Nagas and the Mizos, and the tentative communist revolt at Naxalbari in West Bengal, have led to fears of more widespread trouble in the strategic northeastern region.

Underlying the unease in the country are what Indians themselves describe as "fissiparous" tendencies.

The tendency to emphasise state loyalties and regional languages has been increased by the growing strength of local chief ministers in relation to the weakened authority of the central government.

The central government still holds the purse strings of the national finances, but experience has shown that this is not always a way of disciplining recalcitrant states. If the present tendency towards decentralisation of power continues, India may develop something of a federal structure.

(REUTERS)

Fanatics Or Hoaxers On The Orkneys?

"To hell with the British government," "Autonomy for the Orkney's under Denmark." These are some of the demands of an "underground movement" in the British Orkney islands north of Scotland. The island group became known to the public about 50 years ago when the German fleet was scuttled after the end of World War I.

Young people are daubing the house of Kirkwall with "treasonable" slogans and the question arises whether cranks or fanatics are at work or whether the whole thing is just a students' hoax.

The observer is almost inclined to believe that the idea is the brainchild of a smart public relations manager using the current trend to make at least part of the world public conversant with the islands' interests. To a certain degree this end has already been achieved.

But the inhabitants of the Orkneys do feel they have been neglected by the government in London as well as by Scotland, and after General de Gaulle's call for a "free Quebec" in Canada, it occurred to School Inspector John D. Mackay on Sandey Island that he had similar case.

In a letter to the editor of the Scotsman, he said: "If the Danish Prime Minister visited the

Orkneys now and, following the example set by de Gaulle, shouted 'long live the free Orkneys', he might well earn some applause."

An Orkney island state, returned to Denmark, could, for example, Mackay argued, profit from such beneficial institutions as the education and science fund set up by the well-known Danish Carlsberg brewery.

Since many Orkney people were rather devoted bee guzzlers, they would soon have consumed so many beers that it would no longer be a problem to pay for the construction of a secondary school, which Kirkwall so urgently needed.

Autonomy for the islands would moreover yield immediate profit even without the inhabitants having to rely on beer drinkers: an inter-island air service, long since planned, could be approved by the islands themselves without having to wait for a decision from London which blocked the Orkney plan at the last minute recently for reasons of flight safety.

Mackay's arguments—not really meant, but not without serious background, either—were acclaimed by many.

The Orkneys have much older ties with Scandinavia than the Canadian province of Quebec has with France.

Proud Norwegian farmers who refused to bow to the rising power of the king moved over to the Orkney and Shetland Isles in the middle of the ninth century. King Harald, the unifier of Norway, followed them and soon incorporated the islands in his realm.

Like many a father, King Christian of Norway and Denmark brought financial ruin upon himself when he married off his daughter half millennium later.

In 1468 he gave his daughter to the Scottish king as his wife, but he was unable to raise the 50,000 guilders needed and in his emergency pawned the Orkneys to his son-in-law.

Since that time, 499 years have gone by, but the pawn has not been redeemed.

But who, even if he wanted to, could redeem it today? King Christian lost the islands—where the Nordic language has been dead for 200 years now—in his capacity as king of Norway. Therefore, the present king of Norway would have to redeem them.

But then, Greenland, too, once was Norwegian Crown property, and Norway's claims to this biggest island of the world were turned down in favour of Denmark by The Hague International court in 1933.

This means that the "right de Gaulle" has yet to be found for the Orkneys.

(DPA)

US Review Of Afghanistan's Agriculture

Afghanistan's industrial and cash crop output has risen markedly in the past decade, while production of basic cereals has not increased significantly, according to a report published recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The report, by USDA's Economic Research Service, reviews results of Afghanistan's series of five year development plans, begun in 1957. It cites problems of growth and trade in the country's attempts to improve agriculture, nurture industry, uncover added sources of power and irrigation supplies, and improve education and transportation. Afghanistan, a kingdom of some 16 million population, is landlocked and has a varied terrain and dry climate. Although formerly near self-sufficiency in food production, output of cereal food crops in Afghanistan has increased less than 1 per cent since 1957, changing the country into an importer of wheat. However, production of

cash crops has risen some 20 per cent in the decade and industrial output has increased at the rapid rate of about 15 per cent per year, according to the report.

Industrial production employs only about 50,000 workers, contributing 5 per cent of the gross national product. Home industries, employing some 200,000 persons out of a total work force of some four million, contributes about 7 per cent, the report notes.

Although nearly 80 per cent of the population subsists on farming, only 12 per cent of the land is under cultivation. About 10 per cent of the people in agriculture are nomadic shepherds, the report says.

The country's second five year plan, completed March, 1967, stressed growth of new industries and construction for supplying irrigation water. The current plan emphasises increased inputs of fertilisers, new varieties of wheat to increase yields, and improved techniques

of cultivation. Considerably increased output of export commodities will also be needed to strengthen foreign reserves for capital outlays, the report notes.

Principal exports are processed agricultural products—dried fruit, karakul skins, cotton, carpets, and rugs. Recently, there has been expanded output and export of oilseeds, according to the report.

Principal trading partners and sources of economic assistance are the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1958-66 U.S. exports to Afghanistan totalled \$184 million; imports \$104 million; Soviet exports totalled \$531 million, and imports \$176 million.

Most U.S. assistance since 1950 has consisted of grants, about 40 per cent under P.L. 480, totalling some \$277 million, plus loans totalling \$72 million. The value of Soviet assistance has been somewhat higher, according to the report.

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Bala Hisar: A GREAT RULING CENTRE

By A Staff Writer

Among the many relics of Kabul and places of royal gatherings, Bala Hisar is the most famous. It is said that many kings lived in this mighty fort and royal festivities and gatherings were held in its halls.

Its thick walls still standing firmly were once visited by merchants from India, Iran and Asia Minor. Greek historians have mentioned this old fort as Kabura and Aurtapana. The fort and the wall surrounding the city gave it a very effective strategic position and Greek and Mongol conquerors faced strong resistance while trying to conquer the city. Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1752 reconstructed the walls surrounding Kabul.

Bala Hisar now situated south-east of Kabul has been mentioned in many ancient records. It escaped complete destruction by Ghengis Khan's armies. During Babur's reign one of the king's uncle lived in Bala Hisar. When Babur's armies surrounded the fort the city of Kabul was situated south of it.

Humayoun, Babur's son attacked the fort several times and destroyed parts of it, but Jalaluddin Akbar repaired the torn parts and the wall surrounding it. Jahangir, another ruler of the Moghul dynasty, embellished its halls with beautiful mosaics.

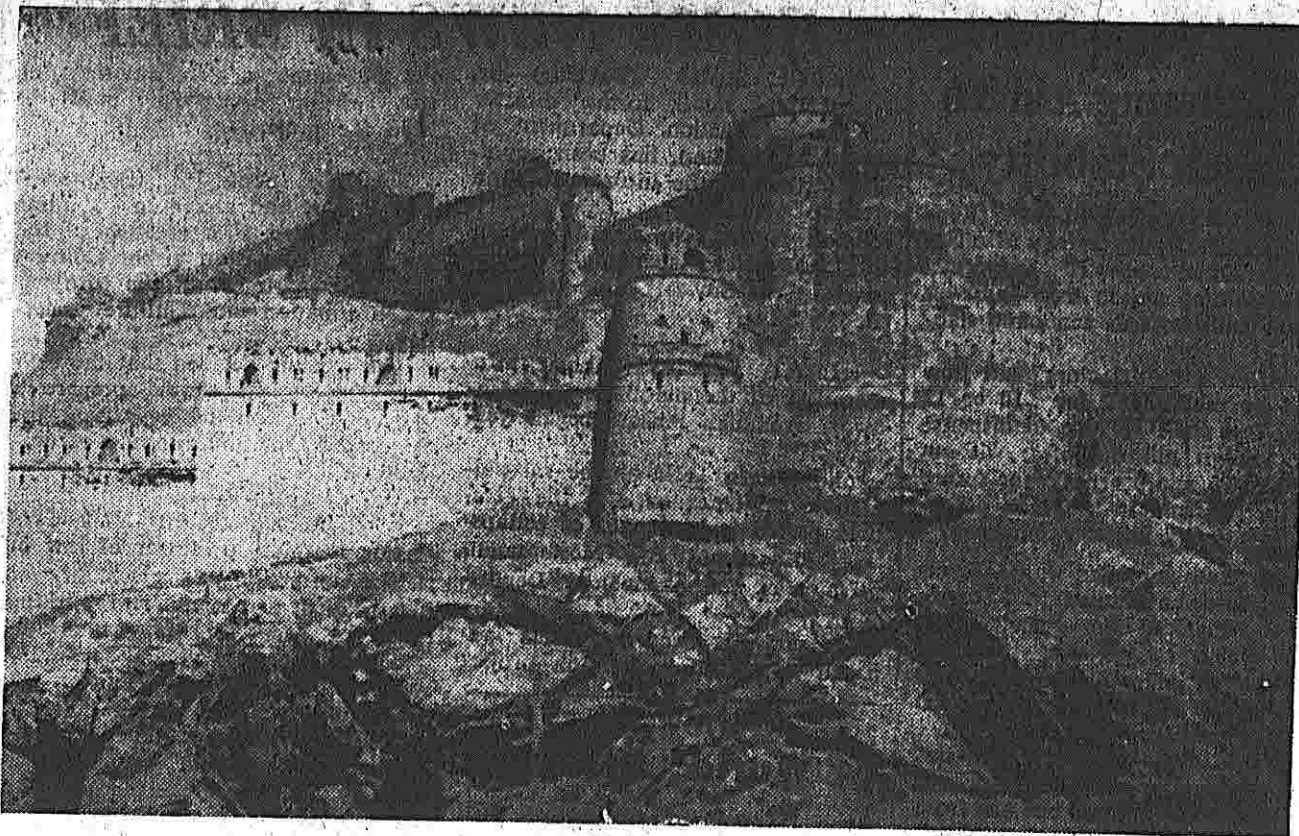
Ali Mardan Khan, the famous commissioner of Kabul has also rebuilt the ancient fort. Responsible for taking care of Shah Jahan's palaces, he built many buildings in and around Bala Hisar. He also built Char Chata and Ali Mardan Khan Bagh between Jade Maiwand and Kabul river. The buildings made by Ali Mardan extended Kabul's boundaries northwards.

During the Sadozie era much construction was done inside the fort. After the British attack blew it up into heap of dust together with Char Chata six centuries of rule directed by rulers living in this famous fort were brought to an end.

Because of its excellent strategic position the military college was moved there 35 years ago and some additions were made to it. Three years ago, in the beginning of spring, a strong earthquake shook Kabul which cracked many walls of the building. They were repaired after the quake but the military college shifted to new premises.

Royal Carriage

VIENNA, Sept. 13, (DPA).—The carriage in which Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Queen Farah will drive from Tehran's Marble Palace to their coronation in the Golestan Palace on October 26, was handed over Tuesday by its Vienna maker, Josef Klicmann to a representative of the Iranian court. The richly decorated carriage was made after the model of the forty-seat coronation coach used by the Austrian emperors which is kept in a Vienna Museum.



For many centuries Bala Hisar with its thick stone walls was the centre of a great empire which has seen many wars and has been destroyed and repaired numerous times. Here a corner of the fort is seen in its present form.

DRIFTING CONTINENTS THEORY AND ATLANTIS

About half a century has passed since Alfred Wegener, the German geophysicist, wrote a scientific best-seller, in which he put forward his ideas about the continental shifting. This hypothesis, which caused a stir, namely, that continents allegedly drifted across the globe like huge ice-floes, was 'finally' refuted a dozen times, and 'finally' proved just as often. At present, opinions are once again much inclined to affirm the idea of a continental drift. This is primarily the outcome of marine geology and marine geophysics which were pursued far more intensively after the war.

For according to the conception of continental shifting, the continents themselves are just more or less rigid masses, and the objects of an occurrence. The traces of the actual processes of movement must be sought above all within the foundation on which the continents are said to 'drift'. According to Wegener's conception, however, this foundation is the bottom of the ocean, that earth-encompassing 'plain' four to five thousand metres below sealevel, which is interrupted only at circumscribed localities, by deep-sea troughs of islands.

From the planetary point of view, it is the most prominent feature of earth as a spatial body (once the veiling envelope of water has been removed). The comparatively heavy rocks of the 'Sima' (silica-magnesium rocks) are found bare within it. On this float the lighter 'Sial' (silica-aluminium) rocks of the upper crust, which are found only in the continental blocks.

When these floating blocks shift, the impulse activating this process ought to be recognisable in the foundation of the blocks. After all, anyone who sought the causes which put into motion ice-floes drifting on the high seas, would primarily turn his attention to the medium producing movement, i.e. the water, and only in the second place to the floes themselves.

Indications of the processes of motion taking place in the earth's crust, which are probably coupled with 'continental drifting', were discovered during ex-

ploration of the bottom of the deep sea during recent years. It is the curious structures of the abyssal ridges on which the interest of geologists and geophysicists is centred primarily nowadays. Partial sections of these ridges—above all the most striking of these—the central Atlantic ridge—have been known already for a time.

They were believed to be a kind of sunken mountain range, analogous to the mountains formed by folding on the continents, as for instance the Alps. Many a theory about Atlantis is actually linked with this alleged character of the central Atlantic ridge, which was declared to be a mountainous remainder of a sunken 'Atlantic continent'.

These abyssal 'ridges' were charted very accurately after the war. They extend very much further through all the oceans than was initially assumed. It was discovered above all that this mountainous arching is not the only characteristic feature of these structures, but that this applies even more to the antinodal rift valley which splits all these abyssal ridges down the centre, with dimensions running into 10 to 20 kilometres in width and up to two kilometres in depth.

An antinodal rift valley of this kind, which is completely unknown in continental mountain ranges, is sometimes more striking of the continents which drift some of the abyssal ridges continue along the bottom of the sea only as clefts in some places. The antinodal rift valleys are foci of inner terrestrial activities in which volcanoes are concentrated. Seaquakes frequently originate here, and the geothermal flow is far greater here than anywhere else, at the bottom of the deep sea.

Nowadays we interpret all these phenomena by the assumption that the abyssal ridges with antinodal rift valleys are zones in which convection currents of hot, viscous rocks rise up in the earth's mantle beneath the earth's crust. These currents meet in the ridge zones on the underside of the earth's crust, produce arching, bring along heat from the earth's core, and flow apart on both sides from the summit of the abyssal ridge. These con-

vection currents then cool off and sink back into the depths of the earth's mantle.

This conception, developed above all by American geophysicists, explains the deep-sea topography and at the same time continental drifting. For the rising convection current carries along not only heat from the earth, but in flowing apart it also pushes apart the earth's crust in the zone of its rising (the abyssal ridge).

The distortion fissure of the antinodal rift valley, the tearing-open of which leads to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, is formed in the process along the centre of the ridge. And finally, the sundering of the crust in the zone where the convection currents rise causes sundering of the continents which drift apart further and further due to these inner terrestrial flow processes.

The structural lines of the 'basic mountain range' of Africa, for instance, extend to South America. Rocks from South West Africa have been found in the moraine debris dat-

Do You Forget?

Are you forgetful? Does your memory fail you?

The experts say there are ways to improve your ability to remember things, and they say a number of factors influence the brain's ability to retain and recall facts. There are also subconscious blocks sometimes to recalling unpleasant things in one's past.

Time usually plays a part in memory. We are three times more likely to forget after 24 than after 15 hours. Usually we remember better if we sleep immediately after learning something.

Facts that mean something are usually easier to remember than nonsense material. It helps to repeat facts to be learned, to remember them better, with periods of rest in between. Information is remembered best if it is used—the more often it is used, the better, even to the stage of becoming automatic.

Memorising material, so that it can be recited 'back verbatim', is a big help. Such things are not easily forgotten.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Wavena, published in Gardes, the centre of Nangarhar province in Southern Afghanistan, says that exhibitions held in provincial centres should not be merely for show. The recent exhibition in Gardes had many novel items. Particularly the agricultural and industrial sections had many interesting things on display. But the government agencies concerned with the products put on display should see that these are produced commercially and the manufacturers are guided and assisted.

Mashed, published in Baghlan, in northern Afghanistan, praises the seminar on wheat production held in Kabul which ended last week. The paper says that undoubtedly the crash programme initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to fill the gap in the nation's wheat production is welcome. But no plan can succeed without hard work.

Afghanistan hopes to increase wheat production through the introduction of improved seeds and machinery and chemical fertiliser, and by bringing more land under cultivation. To do this co-ordinated work is imperative. The holding of the seminar is a right move in this direction.

Experts who have visited Afghanistan and studied Afghanistan's efforts to increase wheat production have praised these plans. And the holding of seminars and meetings to coordinate our efforts and to help officials learn from the various experiences and modern agricultural techniques are part and parcel of these plans.

The Ghazni newspaper Samai, comments on the events taking place in Yemen and the agreement reached between the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia to end their feud over Yemen. The paper says that at this juncture of their history, the Arab countries are in need of cooperation and unity if they are to achieve their national ideals. The recent Arab summit in Khartoum, although not attended by the heads of state of several Arab countries, should be considered a success because it made a realistic appraisal of the situation in the Arab world. One evidence of this was that the UAR and Saudi Arabia announced that they are to end their quarrel over Yemen.

The Ghazni newspaper welcomes this agreement and hopes that the rival groups inside Yemen—the royalists and the republicans—will also understand that they can contribute to the Arab cause by reaching a settlement.

In another editorial, Samai urged the Afghan Tourist Bureau to establish an agency in Ghazni, which has many attractions to tourists entering Afghanistan by road from the west. Ittefaq Islam, published in Herat, discusses the activities of the Afghan Parliament which went into its summer recess just before Jashen. The paper says that Parliament has reacted to various proposals and bills referred to it in a praiseworthy manner.

The newspaper speaks of the need for unity of action and thought among the three branches of the government, but also emphasises the role of Parliament as a constructive critic of the actions of the government. The paper notes that Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal in his Jashen speech spoke of the constructive role of Parliament and expressed his pleasure over the fact that the legislators last year were able to judge the action of the government freely and analyse and make proper criticism of the policies initiated by the government.

The paper says achievement of a real democratic order in our country is a difficult task. But the government, though at times only gradual, must make all those who want to see a progressive, free and prosperous Afghanistan happy.

Mansion Training May Be Key To Success

While Chartchai Chionoi of Thailand lives and trains right in the heart of London in preparation for the defence of his world flyweight title at Wembley on September 19, his opponent, Walter McGowan of Scotland, is training in completely different surroundings.

The 24-year-old Scot is preparing for the fight in Wooded Glen in the outskirts of this Lanarkshire town. McGowan rents the mansion from the local corporation, it was formerly a hospital and it has also housed an Ethiopian emperor.

McGowan's preparation is a family affair for his manager is his father, and his trainer his older brother.

Walter does not have to go far for his work-outs for the gymnasium, which has been installed in what was the lounge of the mansion, is practically next door to the boxer's bedroom, and to the McGowan's living room.

The former champion does his roadwork before breakfast and also works up an appetite by swimming in an indoor pool—a most unusual activity for a boxer preparing for a fight.

He does his physical training at mid-day and his sparring late in the evening, when it is easier to get partners.

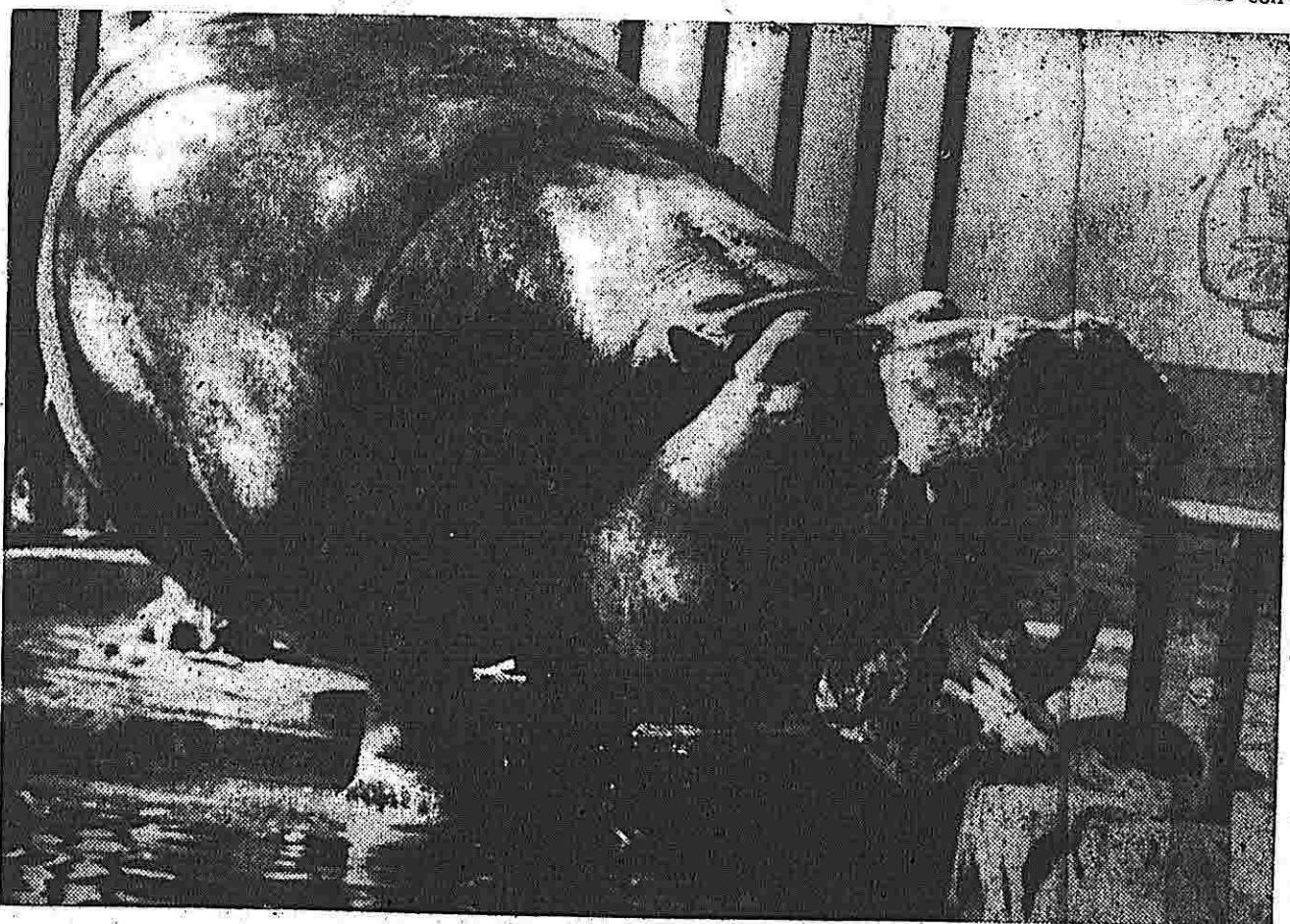
These range from amateur flyweights to professional featherweights but whatever the opponent the accent is always on speed.

The rest of the time, Walter leads a rather spartan life. Although he has not yet gone as far as Chartchai and retreated to a monastery, he leads an almost monastic existence. He is a teetotaler and non-smoker, has no girl friends and shuns the gay life.

Although Walter's preparation is a family affair, there is no 'molly accodding' the British champion. His father, Thomas McGowan—is a former fighter who had nearly 500 contests, boxing under the name of Joe Gans—and who believes that a boxer must suffer hardships if he is to get to the top. And his brother, Bill, does not believe in sparing him either. For the last 10 years in the army as a physical training instructor.

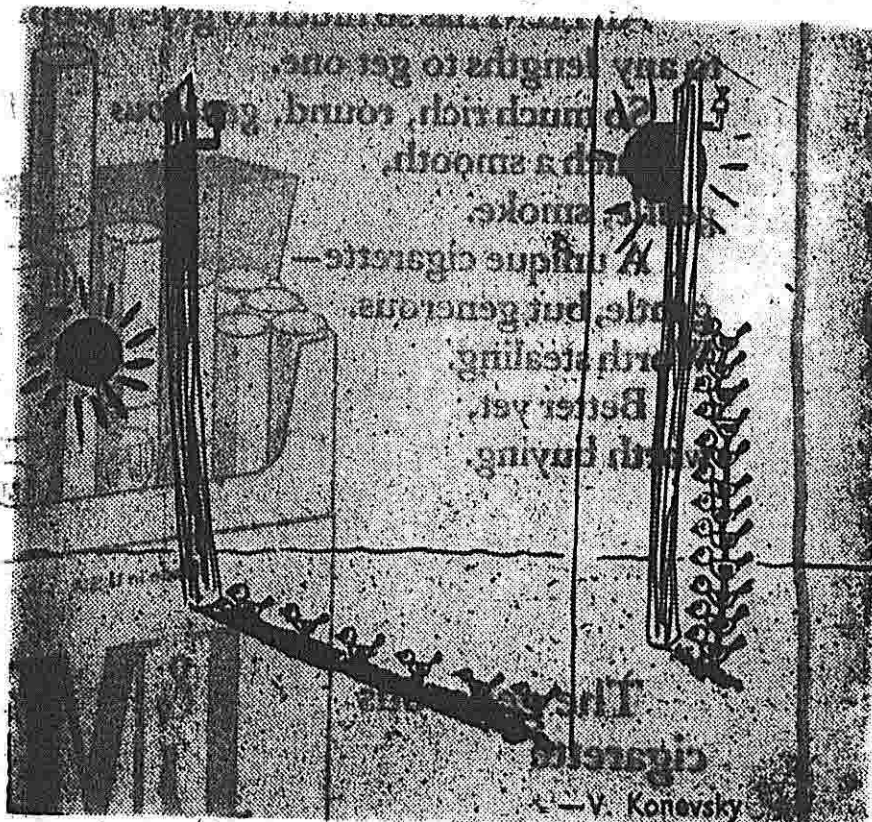
The McGowans are confident that Walter will regain his title at Wembley. They blame the loss of it last December on the heat of Bangkok and the strain of keeping his weight up, whereas Chartchai may have difficulty in getting down to the flyweight limit, the Scot, although he also holds two bantam titles, has no trouble whatsoever in making 112 pounds.

And in that fact may lie the key to the title fight.



Knauschke was born 24 years ago in the Berlin zoo. He has meanwhile developed into a commanding—and highly productive—hippopotamus. Nearly every European zoo has at least one of his offspring. He is fond of the opposite sex and skillfully overcomes the lack of suitable partners with the help of a clever domestic policy. Thus he often turned out to be the mate

of his own progeny. Daughter Bulette presented her father-husband with a total of four babies. Grand-daughter Jette's daughter Bukama will soon move into her great-grandfather's marital swimming pool. Knauschke has—from a scientific point of view—already passed the best age of life. But to the surprise of zoologists, he shows no sign of fatigue.



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Af. 110.

OAU MINISTERS CONDEMN S. AFRICA'S SUPPORTERS

KINSHASA, Sept. 13. (Tass)—In the resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, the participants in the OAU ministerial session strongly denounced the governments of certain Western countries for political, economic and military cooperation with the racist authorities of the republic of South Africa.

They demanded that African states observe the boycott of the South African regime and exposed the manoeuvres of South Africa with the aim of bribing some African countries. The resolution pointed to the need of effective international action against the apartheid regime and came out in support of the programme of assistance to victims of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Reform School

(Continued from page 1)
quired to treat him in accordance with educational principles prevalent elsewhere, and make every effort to rehabilitate him," he said.
Conference and film shows will be part of the programme for the school.

A reform school for girls will also be started later with the help of the Women's Welfare Institute, Hoqoqi said. The ministry hopes to open reform schools in the provinces too.
A pediatrician, a dentist, doctor of mental hygiene, two educators, a psychologist and an expert on criminal law will administer and work at the Kabul reformatory.

Japan-India Econ. Committee Meets

TOKYO, Sept. 13. (DPA).—The first Japan-India economic joint committee meeting opened here yesterday.

The formation of the joint committee, comprising prominent economic leaders of the two countries, was agreed on when a private Japanese economic mission visited India in January last year.

The subjects to be discussed at the plenary sessions are:

- (1) The present situation and future prospects of the Japanese and Indian economies.
- (2) Expansion and diversification of trade between Japan and India.
- (3) Joint ventures and role of Japanese private capital.
- (4) Roles to be played by Japan and India in economic cooperation in Asia.

At the opening session, Tadashi Adachi, Japan's president of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, pointed out that the bilateral relations in terms of economic interchange are still far from satisfactory.

Though promotion of such relations is primarily a matter to be tackled by the Japanese and Indian governments, private economists of the two countries should also assume part of the responsibility to achieve this end.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be clear. The warmest regions of the country were Farah and Sheberghan with a high of 38 C, 100 F. North Salang was the coldest area with a low of 4 C, 39 F. Wind speed was 5 to 8 knots per hour in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 26 C, 79 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	33 C 11 C
	91 F 52 F
Kandahar	36 C 14 C
	97 F 57 F
Gardez	28 C 12 C
	82 F 53 F
Ghazni	30 C 11 C
	86 F 52 F
Bost	37 C 17 C
	98 F 63 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope film in colour.
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Starring Frank Sinatra, Gina Lollobrigida. Dubbed in Farsi.
FARE CINEMA
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
French film in colour.
LES MYSTERES DE PARIS.
Starring Jean Marais

Desai Appeals For Continuing Aid To Reach Stability

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. (Reuter)—Indian Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai appealed yesterday for continuing aid to help India in a final haul towards economic stability.

Provided a "satisfactory" aid flow could be maintained for 10 or 12 years, "we shall be able to dispense with foreign aid thereafter without jeopardising our prospects for future growth," he said in a speech prepared for a Washington luncheon.

Desai, here for talks with U.S. officials, said he wanted to correct reports of gloom and doom about India which he claimed provided "the kind of image of India that has been in the American press in the past few months."

He said India had been pictured here as "country which has suffered not only from bad luck but also from bad management," and as a nation "alternating from one crisis to another."

"India is one-seventh of Humanity. The maintenance of political and economic stability in this segment of humanity is in itself a contribution of no small value to the world at large he declared.

Desai said India had so far obtained understanding and support from many friendly countries notably the U.S. in accelerating its economic growth.

"Neither we nor you can afford to get tired when more than half the journey is over and the goal is in reasonable sight," he said.

Sen Requests US Industry To Assist Poorer Countries

NEW YORK, Sept. 13. (Reuter)—Capital investment of "almost staggering proportions" will be needed if the poor countries are to raise their food production to meet the needs of growing populations, B.R. Sen Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said yesterday.

Addressing the National Convention on World Hunger sponsored by the United States National Industrial Conference Board, he called for a new intensified effort by private industry to assist the agricultural development of the poor countries.

"When one considers the vast resources of American industry and enterprise, one cannot help feeling that only a very marginal part of these resources has been actually involved in the development effort of the capital-hungry nations of the developing world," Sen told his New York audience.

This could be done, Sen declared, by "involving private in-

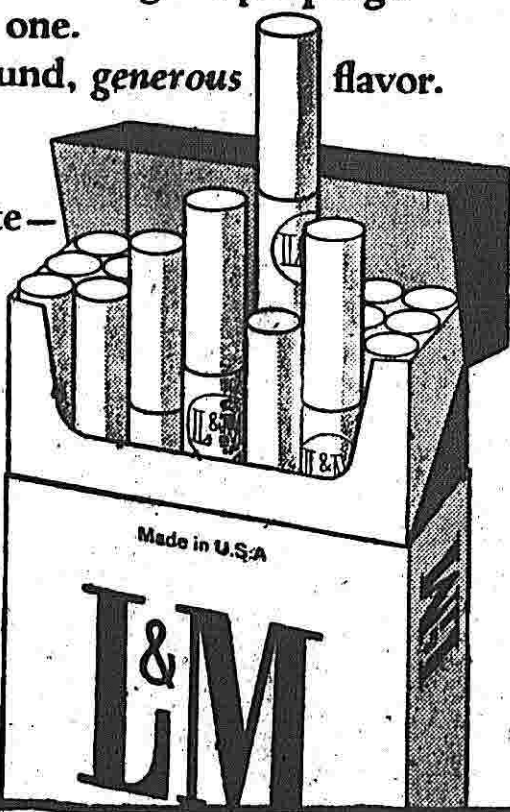
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The generous cigarette

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali, former director of the Information Department of Radio Afghanistan, has been appointed advisor to the Information and Culture Ministry.

Jalali returned to Kabul earlier this year after spending several years in the Soviet Union working for his Ph.D.

HERAT, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—Restoration of the mausoleum of Khawaja Abdullah Ansari began yesterday.

The eastern arch of the mausoleum which dates back to the Timurid period is in danger of collapsing, said Shahi Bye Mostamandi, director of the Archeology Department.

"He said his department has launched a general restoration project

World Briefs

Arab information ministers will meet in the Tunisian town of Bizerta on September 27 to discuss a plan for Arab information tasks, especially in the countries, it was announced here yesterday.

BONN, Sept. 13. (DPA).—The next meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group will be held in Ankara on September 28 and 29, the West German defence ministry announced yesterday. Undersecretary Karl Carstens will head the West German delegation in the absence of Defence Minister Gerhart Schröder who is sick.

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 13. (AFP).—Cambodia on Monday accused the United States of aggressive preparations against her in a letter to the president of the Security Council.

The letter from Cambodia's UN representative Kosalak, referred to a "threat to Cambodia's independence and territorial integrity" and denounced "preparations being made by the United States for aggression against Cambodia."

TOKYO, Sept. 13. (DPA).—Japan and Malaysia yesterday signed an agreement for implementation of part of the pledged Japanese yen credit to that country.

The signing took place at the head office of the semi-governmental Japan export-import bank in Tokyo between Toku-saburo Fujisawa, vice-president of the Bank, and Malaysia's Deputy Vice Finance Minister Samad.

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for the country's historical monuments and the manumens in Herat head the project.

KABUL, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—The import and screening of films were discussed at a meeting of the advisory commission of the Cultural Affairs Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday.

The meeting decided that the Culture Department should prepare a draft of regulations governing the import of films and running of cinemas.

KABUL, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—Professor Mathieu, professor of law in Paris University, and president of the French affiliation team working with the Faculty of Law and Political Science of Kabul University yesterday met Justice Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki.

At the meeting Mathieu expressed his readiness for any advisory services which may be needed by the Ministry.

KUNDUZ, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—Two literacy courses were opened yesterday in Kunduz prisons to mark International Literacy day.

The courses are taught by the head master of the primary school of Zakhel in Kunduz, Sunatullah.

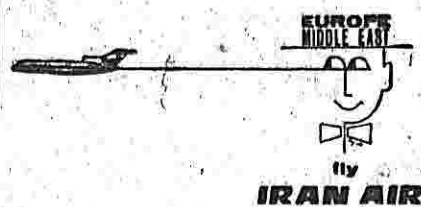
FAIZABAD, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—The seminar of Woleswals, Alakadars, and rural development project heads of Badakhshan ended yesterday after three days of deliberations.

Subjects discussed at the seminar were security, traffic, census, introduction of industry into prisons, settling of pending questions in regard to land ownership, municipal problems and prevention of corruption.

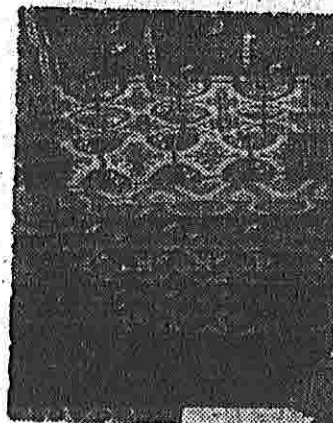
SHEBERGHAN, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—The body of a woman who was reported lost by her husband Friday was found yesterday buried inside the home of a neighbour.

Ghulam Mohammad, the house's owner has admitted killing the woman but so far has declined to say why.

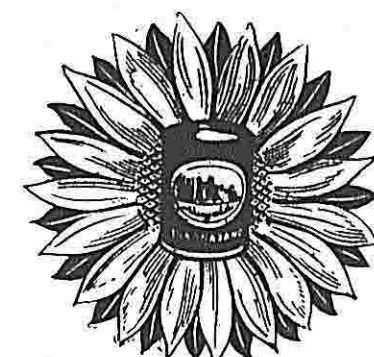
MAZARE SHARIF, Sept. 13. (Bakhtar)—Three groups of boyscouts accompanied by Abdul Samad Mansuri, head of the Balkh Boyscout Organisation left here for Maimana for a jamboree with Fariab scouts.



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